NEWSBOYS AND NEWSGIRLS.

THE LIPE OF AN ARMY OF THE WAIFS OF GOTHAM'S STREETS. The Jays of Swmming Time-Butterfles and Ante-The Logging House-Saving on Small Profits-A Great Shame-Success in Life. How many newsboys and newsgirls are there in New York? A Park row policeman, in answer to that question, replied with hasty emphasis, "About a million, I believe." Mr. C. O'Connor, the veteran Superintendent of the hadn't the slightest idea. If he cannot make an estimate no one else need try. There are o many of the little creatures and they are so irrepressibly active, so shrill-voteed, tumultuous, and seemingly omnipresent, at all hours and in all public places, that one is apt to overstimate their real numbers. But there are several thousands of them, any way, and notwithstanding the untiring efforts of the Children's Aid Society to keep down their numbers by drafting them off to Western homes, there is never any apparent diminution of their numbers. During the hot weather they are fewer in the vicinity of Printecustomed visitor to those localities might till consider them aufficiently abundant for Il practical purposes. But on the plers and in for recreation, and they permit pleasure to be interfered with by business just as little as possible. To be absolutely untrammelled in their enjoyment many of them desert the friendly shelter of the Lodging House as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently warm for sleeping out of doors and bathing in the rivers, and do not return to it until frost comes again. A mparatively small percentage of these take the trouble to sell papers part of the day, sufficient to get them a low pennies with which to buy food, but by far the greater number carry on a wholly predatory existence during this long happy time. The little fellows are inured to hunger, and can live on little more than so many sparrows would require; nothing that can be chewed and swallowed seems to disagree with them; there is always an caved fruit and vegetable matter thrown away. or left to be carried off by them, about the markets: there are always pionty of kind-hearted market men, coffee-stand keepers, and others about the markets and the piers who will give something to a particularly hungry looking boy; there are always free lunches set out in the river front sations, where an active boy can grab a handful of something that will do him for a meal, and get away with it before the barkeeper can come near enough to kick him; there are always unconsidered trifles of junk and odds and ends, to be samped to by a boy who keeps his over open for opportunities, and who knows where he can dispose of the petty plunder. And if, by any remote possibility, all these resources should fail, the boy can go to sleep in a shady place on a wharf long enough to give his luck a chance to change; or can go in swimming and forget in his excitement that he is hungry; or can, as a last extremity, go to the Lodging House and be welcomed as a lest sheep returned to the fold. So the boys have no fear of starving any more than the birds have. As for lodging, that is handy wherever the boy happens to be in these warm nights, for he is used to the soft side of a blank as a bed. And in the matter of clothing he is as little troubled. Where he gets the seanty rags that partly cover him is a mystery even to himself. Primarily, of course, they must be worn out before he gets held of them, but who has done the wearing out he seldom knows. Scant as they are they are too much for his comfort in summer, and he is never so happy as when prancing about in a condition of entire making or the floats in the Falton Fish Market site, diving occasionally for handfuls of back mid to grotesquely fresco himself or his comrades, making unwelcome incursions upon fishing smarks in the vicinity, or skurrying in wild exectement at the alarm from a watcher on the pier of "Hill Chees it! Do e p's a making ribald remarks and grotesque gestures for his exasperation, and, if hard pressed, they can jump into the waler and swim away, or crawlinto hiding places under the piers. But they are hundreds, at least, of the nowsand the property of the content of t

To still further encourage them in frugality and saving a bank for savings has been started for them. In the shape of a big table with 240 numbered holes in it, opening into separate locked compartments, one of which is put at the disp-sal of any boy who wants it. Five per cent, upon the amount saved in each month is added to it as a reward at the end of the hoard is them advised to carry it to a regular savings bank and open an account there. As a rule, the advice is followed, and some of the hoard is them advised to carry it to a regular savings bank and open an account there. As a rule, the advice is followed, and some of the hads have quite handsome little sums standing to their credit. Sometimes a boy will succeed in saving up as much as \$14 in a month, but not by selling papers. That used to be a much better business than it is now, ance the prices of the papers have been so reduced. A boy must now sell 100 papers to make 50 cents, and that is a great deal for a little boy toget rid of. And then if he happens to get suck with a few that he cannot sell, all his profit is gone. The most profit able pat to I their occupation now is boot blacking. The boys who smass fortunes at the rate of \$13 or \$14 a month make it by boot blacking mainly. One of thom has \$300 in bank.

The living at the Ledging House is simple, plain, and good. For breakfast at 6:30 A. M. the boys have bread, butter, and confer as much as they want. In the evening they have bread, butter, and to affect the owners if after 10 o'clock, and seven cents after 11. They do not, as a rule, stay out as late now as they mad to in oud those, when the pits of the Old Bowery and Chathem street theatres were nightly filed with them. It is to be feared that their taste has been to some extent demoralized, and that is seen to some extent demoralized, and that instead of the theatro they now go to low consert halfs, dives, and profit and that instead of the theatro they now go to low consert halfs, but not the ones whe make the Ledging House their home. Fo

foreign birth, of English and German extraction, come next in number, the latter fewest. There are some Italian boys, but not many, their race instinct impelling them rather to devotion to their national instrument, the hand organ, or service with a peanut merchant. When they do enter the ranks of the newsboys, they are not apt to be welcomed unless they happen to be humpbacked or crippled, in which cases they are, as a rule, treated with as much kindness and forbearance as it is in a boy's nature to show. One darky boy who sells papers lives at the Lodging House and is treated with toleration, but Mr. O'Connor says that if a colored lad had shown his nose in the cid lodging house when it was up next the roof at the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, there would have been a revolt against him.

Of the boys who are wholly dependent upon their own exertions, by far the greater number are orphana; but there are also some who have been abandoned by parents of the city's hospitality in some penal or charitable institution. Existent but not readily apparent parents sometimes have a most annoying way of turning up inopportunely, just when all the arrangements have been perfected for sending their hoys to good homes provided for them in the West, and interposing vetoes. That, however, has come to be looked upon as one of the expected things now. Many of the boys have shows, very poor ones, but still places where they have fathers or mothers, or perhaps both, and their domiciliary rights are, to some extent, recognized. Their industry is a not unimportant factor in the problem of existence for the parents, and possibily a broad of younger brothers and asters. The lade thus handicapped have, as a rule, less liberty and fun than any of the others, and are not likely to remain very long in the business, either being helped to some regular employment or running away to try independent life. The freest, wildest, and most and possibly a brood of younger brothers and sixters. The last thus handicapped have, as a rule, less liberty and fun than any of the others, and are not likely to remain very long in the business, either being helped to some regular employment or running away to try independent life. The freest, wildest, and most liable to turn out badly of all the boys are those who, impatient of the restrictions of the Lodging House, club togsther and hire rooms. They adopt this life for the ontire liberty it enables. When they choose to stay out late playing pool, or sit up smoking, playing cards, and "working the growier," or to sie-plate in the mornings, there is nobody to gainsay them. Their furniture may consist of nothing more than a straw mattress, a tin can or two, and a bottle to serve as a condissitic, and they may suffer keenly at times, both from oold and hunger, yet, when they follow, who was a vertra old—but whose stunties get them was a vertra old—but whose stunties are the server of the life, it is exceedingly decided the server old—but whose stunties in the way, said: 'Yans. Mo' in two older fellers has a room, an' it's a buily room. Der ain't none of de windows broke—der's two of 'em—an' one 'll slide up when it's hot, But we don't sleep dere much when it's hot, 'Where, den?' Why, what's de matter wild de docks? We pay a dollar a week for de room. It's on Cherry street. A widder woman hires it to us, Her husband thumped her, an' she sent him up, an' when he come off he jumped. I don't know how long it was ago, but she says she's a widdor. Furniture! What do says she's a widdor, for the was ago, but she says she's a widdor. Furniture! What does we make? Well, sometimes a half a dollar, none. A felier can't make much on papers now 'thou't der's big news an' dey gets out extrys; but blackin' boots helps out. Sundays is de best day for dat. Sur, can you get me a District Messenger service is h

would do to represent the unsold stock for whether. That, however, is played out to have any love for little bellef or thankille sympathy. A great deal of lightly has been done to the business of the newslove by the early the property of the property of the newslove by the early the property of the newslove by the early the property habitually bought from one to four papers a day on the sidewalk now find it as the hard for the ranged little writins who sail papers.

The habituality bought from one to four papers a day on the sidewalk now find it as the hard for the ranged little writins who sail papers.

The habituality bought from one to four papers and grandfathers, and even for it, but the find of the ranged little writins who sail papers.

The work has not a bound in a sympathy of the bought of the hard for the ranged little writins who sail papers.

The same of the said in newspaper collines concerning the life of newslers. For few of them can the same excuse be off-red as for the losy, that it is the legitimate and only a first of the large transport of the said of the same person who should most carefully have greated them from such a fate. There are, or course, some few exceptions in the research mothers who have established stands, and though forced by noverly to emply their daughters occasive one containation from the same with the same to the same to whether the same town

Is This True, Captain !

Is This True, Captain !

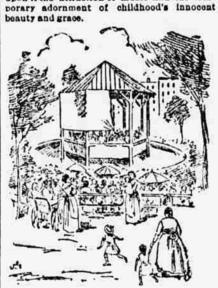
From the Chicago Heraid.

"Capt. Williams of the New York force is one of the bestannews points officers in the United States," said a Harmattania officers in the United States," said a Harmattania officers in the Front for the state of the Captain that the Harmattania of the Harmattania of

ON THE GREAT EAST SIDE. TOMPEINS SQUARE AT THE HOUR

WHEN THE BAND PLAYS.

Only the Very Young and the Very Old Hear the Concert. These of Middle Age Being at Work-Characteristics of the Throng. There is something almost touching in the continuous struggle of successive generations of Park Commissioners to make something pre-sentable of Tempkins square. Although long since convinced that an adverse and malign fate controlled it, and was certain to set at naught all their endeavors, they have kept on planning and trying with a cheerful affectation of hopefulness that is as beautiful as the re-sult of all their labors is hideous. They planted in Tompkins square and the seeds refused to germinate. They sodded it, and instead of a verdant lawn obtained only an arid waste. They raised mounds and dug hollows in it, but could not make it picturesque. They erected some structures that already looked shabby before the smell of the paint had blown off them. They made fountains, but the water was lacking, and the big dry basins seemed would, if it could, have glared up at the brazen sky of summer. They set out big trees for shade—as the little ones stubbornly refused to grow-and watered and tended them with all the combined skill of all the arboricultural sharps in the Park Department, only to see them blighted, one after another, by neighbor-ing citizens awearing in the Bohemian lanseems availing to change that square from its distinctive character as an emblem of the hard, tollworn lives of the dense population squares and parks it bears something of the same relation that the tenement house bears to family mansions. It has been set apart as a breathing place, and that it is and, in itself, nothing more. One does not need, as sur-roundings, the beauties of nature and refining Tompkins square, as if recognizing and adhering sternly to its utilitarian purpose in being, refuses to be embellished, or to serve breathing. Nevertheless, the Park Commissioners violate its prejudices every Tuesday afternoon-weather permitting-by upon it the attraction of music and the tem-



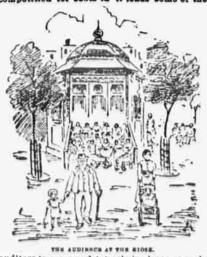
On those occasions Conterno's band, numbering thirty members, performs in a pavillon that has been erected in the centre of the dry fountain basin, about the middle of the northfountain basin, about the middle of the northern half of the square. Four rows of ironframed garden seats are arranged in a circle
around the basin. When the musicans are
perched in place they suggest the idea of being
a targe group of very big marionstree on their
platform ready for a show, and it seems as if
there was probably a man hidden behind the
swing that hangs on the west side of the
pavilion, to keep the sun off them, to turn the
crank and set them in motion. But they are
able bodied performers and make good music
a i the same, and, listening to them, one soon
forgets that they are served up in a basin.
The band does not begin playing until 5%
o'clock, but as early as 3% the audience begins
taking seats, and by 4 there are not less than
1,000 prosent. They almost all represent the
extremes of life, childhood and old age. From
infants not yet old enough to say "ga-ga" up
to the age when girls begin to look with curious
inter-at at boys, and boys to vaguely suspect
that perhaps girls are not altogether unworthy
to be playmates, almost every week of age has
its representative.

Then there is a long series of years the

THE BAND PLAYS.

its representative.

Then there is a long series of years the armies of which are not to be sought here, but in the factory, the workshop, and the store, toiling for the daily bread that the poor find it so hard to get, even by the sturilest help they



auditors to come and takes their places as early as 3 o'clock, when they will still have a long time of burning sunshine to endure before the advantages of their position will become appar-

ent. West of this house, and a little back of it, are a few trees that give a small amount of shade, not in the solid masses that one longs for in these hot summer days, but such as may be afforded by little leaves so sparsely scattered that their shadows make polka-dot patterns on the giowing concrets pavement. Here, on benches, the old men are wont to gather. They do not look like men accustomed to the role of die loungers, but their hard work is done, and, while younger and stronger hands upon which they have a claim are filling their places in the ranks of the toilers, they sit here, listening to the music, smoking their pipes, and exchanging remembrances.



By the time the first combined whang, tootle, clatter, and blare of the band hustles the echoes, there are not less than 4.500 to 5.000 pairs of ears in the square listening to the music. Four-fifths of them are young ears, and not one pair in ten belongs to a boy or a man. Every inch of available sence on the benches about the band stand is occupied by little girls generally. Behind the benches is the carriage ground, where specimens of preity much every sort of baby carriage ever contrived may be seen. Each little vehicle contains at least one baby, of course, but now and then evidence is offered that somebody has drawn a pair, and a policeman affirms that twice be has seen here three of a kind. The initiative instinct—strong in girls and monkeys—finds expression in the dragging about, by numbers of the little ones, of the baby carriages containing doils. The children are, in the main, of German or Jewish parentage, with a good many Bobemians and a very smail sprinking of Irish. Such, at least, is the analysis made by the man with the Irish brogue and the German name, who seems to be quite an observant and intelligent person. There are not among them as many ruddy cheeks and as high a general average of plumpness as one would wish to see. The conditions of their existence, most of them coming from hot, lissensiling, and overgrowded tenements, are not favorable to developing types of

counting from hot, illessmelling, and overcrowded tenements, are not favorable to developing types of health and beauty. Still, there are among them not a lew very pretty faces, and, particularly belonging to the Israelitish contingent, large, liquid, beautiful eyes, the chief charm of the daughters of Judas, and one that lasts in them longer than any other. Their coatumes are no more like those that would be worn by a lot of the latter resemble the spanzled magnificence of the fairies in a spectacle, but the drosses, though of plain, light, and cheap fabries, are neatly made and clean; the holes in the knees of the little stockings have been neatly darned with yarn that almost matches the color of the original material; the little hats are gay with silk-faced ribions, and the shoes, though perhaps patched, are brushed clean. The females of seemingly boundless age, who dodder about here and there, are, as a rule, neat as if they had just been brought out of boxes for the occasion, except in the matter of foct coverings, and there they fall off sadly, running to soft, sloppy-looking, down-at-heel pantonifies, much too large for them, but doubtless easy to the wondrous corns they must have grown in the course of their long lives. For head coverings they affect little shawls, folded diagonality, with long ends planed across their breast.

The children keep very good order. There is very little running about before the music begins, none while it continues, and no dancing on the smooth walks to its inspiriting strains. They have come there to listen, and so their lirst object is to get seats, their second to retain them tnull all is over. But nothing restrains them from giving expression in applause to their delight, and they applaud serything enthering the part of the order than them to bands whiskey." For them no music is bad, They clap their little bands and laugh merrily to express their appreciation of "Bableson our Block" and do just the same for a selection from "Tannhauser." This is what they heard on the a

Star Spangled Banner.

1. March, The Commodore (new). Dedicated to Commodore Raiph Chandler, U. S. N. ... G. E. Conterna Coverture, Stradella. Findow S. Introduction 31 Act Lohengrin Warner 4. Euphonium Solo, Attila.

& Overture, Zampa. 7. Polka, Annetta, Conterno
8. Cornet Solo, Whirlweind, Levy
Mr. Wm. Jaeger,
9. Selection, The Dudes
10. Galon, Fourth of July (new), G. K. Conterno

o. Selection, The Dudes.

O. Selection, The Dudes.

O. B. Conterno

The correct lasted a couple of hours, but nebody went away until it was over. All were sufficiently unfashionable to wish to be happy as long as they could. Yes, there was one who went away, but he hadn't come to stay, nor, indeed, had be come there intentionally. He was a typical tough citizen—a young man, dirty, drunken, sullen, who resied up one of the walks until he came to the throng of children, stood there a minute swaying to and fro, apparently in doubt if they were real, then emitted an insticulate snarl, and, turning away, staggered off toward a gin shop.

Before the first part of the programme was half over, the sun had hidden his flery face behind the bouses in the west, and the square was as pleasact as it is compatible with its inherent ugliness to be under the most favorable ausnices. Later, some weary-looking wemen strolled out from the neighboring tall tenements, and men, who appeared to be mechanical returning home from work, lingered about listening to the music until it was ended, and Tompkins square's weekly allowance of enjoyment was done.

To Make New Tobacce Appear Three Years

To Make New Tobacco Appear Three Year

One of the latest tricks in the tobacco trade in the artificial resweating of the weed to meet the popular crare for dark-colored cigars. This crare arises from the faise inneression that, because all good cararary dark-colored, all dark-colored cigars are good. The ground taken for this latter impressions is that the dark color is an indication that the tobacco has been naturally aweated through about three summers, and has thus reached perfection of davor.

The color was formerly an indication that this was the fact, but it is so no longer, for the increased demand for tobacco of the requisite age caused manufacturers to fluid a way of aging it, or giving it the appearance of are, articically. This was at first done by paintime, but it is not considered to the color of the received resweating. The fact that tobacco sweats is well known. The frat summer after it is out, tobacco aweats very heavily, so that it can be twisted and tied in a knot like some "kill-me-quick" towar. The next summer it is weat summer the aweat is hardly notionable. After each summer's awast to leaf assenties a darker color, until it reaches the bue of the best likewan brands.

In order to resweat tobacco the box is opened and the leaf "case-d," or dampened, one "hand" or layer at a time, by dipping it in water. The tobacco is then repacked in the box and the bux pieces in a steam light receptable a few inches from the box, and the steam is allowed to play incessantly on it for evenity-two hours, producing as profuse a sweat as that of a fat man running up hill with the thermometer at lare in the steam is allowed to play incessantly on it for evenity-two hours, producing as profuse a sweat as that of a fat man running up hill with the thermometer at lare in the steam is allowed to play incessantly on it for evenity-two hours, producing as profuse a sweat as that of a fat man running up hill with the thermometer at lare in the stand. The box is then taken out and the kisbaco alakes out and allowed to only it is the reparked and is ready Old. From the Pittsburgh Times.

A New German Newing Machine.

From the London Times.

A remarkable stop in advance in simplifying the sewing machine has been made by a 9-7 man genterman, and the practical nature of the invention was recently deministrated. The new machine has not a wher in it, and may be described as the working parts of a good sewing machine deprived of all variasions details, and condensed within the smallest possible compass. It measures only cight inchanitable parts of all variasions details, and one both deep. It is fitted at the fine with a crow clamp, by which it can be mad to the edge of a table, and fairly worked by a child. The working motion consists of a vertical planner pressed down and by the finger from the top, the planner heing returned into position for the next push by a sprine. It makes a perfect lock-clistic, and will sew all kinds of fairner, fine or makes, within certain reasonable limits. Beyond its efficiency, it passesses an advantage which appeals to all, assirely, that of economy to price. See small is its cost that it can be purchased for about 50.

died, the third is the present Lord Delawarr.

that branch of the family for some time, Of

As the present Earl has two sons, the elder now seventeen, the title is likely to remain in that branch of the family for some time. Of the three daughters, the eldest is the wife of the Earl of Derby, the second is the Duchess of Bedford, and the third died, the wife of Sir Alexander Bannerman.

The British Minister is about 59 years of age. He is fair-complexioned, blue-eyed, woars a fuil beard, decidedly iron gray, and is a trifle bald. Its has not the English physique, and might be taken for an American wean not taking. His speech at once reveals his nationality in intonation rather than the pronunciation of words. Like most younger sons of the English nobility, he is without fortune. He is a veleran in the diplomatic service, having entered the Forsign Office when a young man of 20, though he really becan his career at 18 as a clerk to the late Earl of Aberden, when Secretary of State for Forsign Affairs, in 1845. He has risen through the various grades from his first appointment as Attaché of Logation at Liseon, servins at posis in Germany, Italy, and France as Secretary and Chargé out it his appointment in 1872 sent him as Minister to the Argentine Republic, then as Minister to the United States in June, 1881, and presented his credenials to Fresident Arthur on the following 14th of November. His predecessor, Sir Edward Thornton, had been promoted to the post of Minister to Ruesia.

It was while the latter was here that the legation residence in Washington built by a foreign Government. Germany and Japan have more recently bought houses for their legations. When the British legation residence was built, the land was bought by Sir Edward Thornton for fity-five c-nts per foot. That was thirteen years and acres of flat morth of the square. Sir Edward was advised to buy the entire block running from Natroet was in the country, with unpaved streets and barren wastes all about it. Stewart Castle was built about the same time, and the two houses stond alone for several years. Not a foot of land near either coul The broadening was the modest in the wife of the control of the co

and arch in the wall, having the appearance of mirble, are an imported coment. It was called at the time Keen cement, or Scauliola, from the original Italian composition. Time renders it as hard as marble, and to the unpractised eye it has the appearance of highly polished marble. The importation was foreign, but the importer was an American company, of which William Hill, a nephew of W. Corcoran, was President. The company failed, but the Scauliola proved genuine. This is the only foreign mater at in the building.

The hall of the legation residence is by all olds the most beautiful part of the house. Four columns, two on either side, support an elaborate ashioned arch, dividing the hall into an entrance and stairway hall. It is epacious, the front being 18 by 20 feet and the part for the stairs 24 by 30 feet. The cooring of the columns is a light shaded gray, and that of the arch gives the appearance of Tennessee marbie. The grand stairway is of oak with heavily carved balustrades. It was construited with the one object of giving the met favorable blace for the Queen's portrait, and is lighted by the glass celling or roof. The groad flight of steps leads up to a landing, and herebranches to the right and loft in other flights to the second floor. It is above this landing that the partrait of her Majesty is placed, in full view of almost the entire hall, and it is the first thing the visitor sees when entering the door below. Nowhere in the house could the portrait have found so conspicuous a spot, and the Queen's subjects are never out of her slight in this hall. Every British legation has a portrait painted at that time by a noted German portrait painted at that time by a noted German portrait painted at that time by a noted German portrait painted at that time by a noted German of the Queen's subjects to think that she is a stout oil laif of 67 and a great-grand mater.

The house is admirably fitted for large entertainments. The two larges at the mater of any state of a contrainment of the state, so the hal

JOHN BULL'S YANKEE HOUSE.

JUMP BULL'S YANKEE HOUSE.

A ween classed to the legation offices.

A ween charace leads to the legation offices.

The Pritted House, and a comparison of the house, and a comparison of the house, and a contract office the house, and a contract office the house, and a contract of the house, and a contract of the house, and a contract office house, which have the house, and a contract office house, which have the house, and a contract office house, which have the house, and a contract office house, and a contract

died, the third is the present Lord Delawarr, and the fourth is Mortimer Sackville West, and the fourth is Mortimer Sackville West, and they are delaward Baron Sackville ten years ago, and now filling the office of Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen. The youngest son is the Hon. William Edward Sackville, who has three sons.

As the present Earl has two sons, the elder now seventeen, the title is likely to remain in that branch of the family for some time. Of

LIGHTNING ON THE WIRES.

Lineman's Life to not a Continual Piente-Hard Work and Plenty of It.

NEWS ABOUT THE KNIGHTS.

A ENIGHT OF LABOR'S NOTES CONCERN ING THE ORDER.

in Philadelphia-Arbitration by Men wha Earn Pittaneos.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24 .- There are beween 83,000 and 84,000 Knights of Labor in Philadelphia, several thousands more than in any other city in America. As this is the birth-place of the order, so it is the headquarters, and the fact that there have been fewer strikes and disturbances than in other large cities. speaks well for the management of the army of workingmen in this jurisdiction of the great association. District Assembly No. 1 is the second largest in the order, No. 30, which takes in all of Massachuseits, ranking ahead in numerical strength. In Massachusetts there is only one district, however, while in Philadelphia and vicinity there are three. The three districts here, all covering the same territory, embrace Philadelphia and the northern and western suburbs, as well as Chester, Media, the small towns on the Chester Creek, and Wilmington, Del. In all there are more than 100,000 members in the three districts.

Number 1 is known as a "mixed district," all

trades, except shoemakers and leather makers, being represented in it. The other two districts are No. 70. composed entirely of shoemakers, and No. 94, to which only those who are engaged in the manufacture of leather are admitted. These have a combined membership of about 20,000.

There is such a diversity of trades and interests represented in District No. 1 that the business cannot be settled as smoothly and quietly as the District Executive Committee could wish. There are many disturbing elements in the district, and to harmonize them the Execu-tive Board fluds its hands full Upon four members of the Board up to last week rested more responsibility than upon all the other members of the district. They gave their entween employers and employees. Now only two men are thus engaged. The public generally knows of the strikes which occur, but of the hundreds of strikes which are avoided if

erally knows of the strikes which occur, but of
the hundreds of strikes which are avoided if
seidom hears.

W. H. Faris, James A. Wright, J. J. Mulvey,
and J. J. Cummins form the quartet who
have done nearly all the arbitrating for the district. The arbitrators are paid a regular salary and are kept busy from 9 o'clock in the
morning until late at night, and frequently
until early in the merning of the next day,
They are often called upon to act for three or
four different trades in a day, and the amount
of work necessary in order to post themselves
before und-traking the task of stilling grivances, real or imaginary, can only b- understood by those who have done it. The change
from four active arbitrators to two was 'rought
about by dissensions in the Board. Chairman
Faris resigned, and Mr. Mulvey, upon resigning as secretary, was surprised at a resolution
reducing the active force to two. His succes-or,
A. G. Hayes, was appointed in his stead.

The machinery of the creder is almost perfect,
When a trade or a portion of a trade believes it
has good cause for complaint, the matter is
considered by the local assembly to which the
members belong. If it is decided by which the
members belong. If it is decided by which the
members belong. If it is decided by the Executive B and that no cause for complaint exists,
and the matter is dropped.

In such cases," said a member of the
Board, "it is a question of how much calumny
we can stand when we report to the local assembly. The public n-ver hears of such cases,
and yet half our time is taken un in investigating them. We get blained for the strikes
that are ordered, but no credit for the surport
nor extrikes that we prevent."

Settled by the Executive Board and their retion indorsed by the district assembly, the
Local Assembly has to abide by the decision,
and in case a stri

A Word to the Wise.

housands who might have been saved by the timely use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. •• Is as afflicted with a saven lough, which deprived me of my regular sleep. After trying various remedies without benefit, I precured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and used it according to directions. I am happy to say that this medicine coved me.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for several years | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy I know of in cases of severe Colds and Throat affections, and have always found it a speedy and effectual remedy for these almosts.—SAMURL BEMENT, Principal Bartlett School, Lowell, Mass.

I cannot say too much in praise of Ayer's Cherry Peo-

severe cases of Colds and Coughs more specific than any other ramedy known - B. ALLEN, Kingston, G.

Ayer's Cher ry Pectoral,

for diseases of the Throat and Lungs. It cured me of in-ciplent Consumption torty years ago, s. R. LAW. RENCE, Schurlerville, S. Y.

Lowell, Mana.
I cannot say too much in praise of Ayer's Cherry Peotoral. I have used it in my family many years, and always with perfect satisfaction. It never fails—Mrs. R.F.

McK-EKN. New Greina, N.J.
I have used Ayer's Cherry Peotoral in my practices since 1853, and have always found it reliable for the cure since 1853, and have always found it reliable for the cure the next if the desease it is designed to cure—Riffus A. TRE.

MAIN, Guyshorough, N. H.

One bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectural waved my life. It RENCE, Schuplerville, N.Y.

About three years age, as the result of a had Gold, I had a Cough, for which I could obtain no belo until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pecturel. One bottle of this medicine effected a complete cure.—Julin Too.